1: Staden--134-135 (1553-54) 1928 Tupinamba
116, 224

"Of their skill in shooting beasts and fish with arrows.

Wherever they go, whether in the forest or on the water, they are never without their bows and arrows. When in the forest they are perpetually watching, with eyes raised towards the trees, and when they hear the noise of birds, monkeys, or other animals in the trees they know well how to shoot them, following them unceasingly until they are successful. It seldom happens that a man returns empty-handed from hunting."

1: Staden--164 (1553-54) 1928 Tupinamba
116, 136, 224

"There are in the country deer like ours, and wild pigs of two kinds. One kind resembles the pigs in our country: the other, which is small like a young pig, is called Teygasu Dattu (87), and is very difficult to catch in the traps which the savages use to snare wild beasts."

"87. This 'wart-hog' or 'hog with navel on the back,' as old travellers call it, is the small porcupine-quilled Dicotyles Torquatus, of white colour turning to grey and silver, on a black base, without tail, very fierce and fond of biting and hard to tame [R. B.].

I: Staden--165 (1553-54) 1928 Tupinamba
116, 136, 224

"There is another beast called Serwoy (90), as big as a cat. Its hair is whitish-grey or dark grey, and it has a cat's tail. When it breeds it has a litter of about six young, more or less, and in its belly it has a pouch about half a span long in which is a second skin, for the belly is not open. In this pouch are the teats, and wherever it goes it carries its young in its pouch between the two skins. I have often helped to catch them, and have taken the young out of the pouch."

"90. The opossum was seen first by the younger Pinzon. See for various descriptions G. Friederici, Der Charakter der Entdeckung Amerikas, qupted in the preceding note, p. 25, note 5."

2: Thevet--150 (1555) 1878 Tupinamba
116, 224, 574

The man who has caught game will share it with all, and especially with Christians, inviting them to eat and considering it an insult if he is refused.

2: Thevet--250 (1555) 1878 Tupinamba
116, 224

When these animals (deer, wild pigs and others) are difficult to find, the natives dig a pit near the place which the animals frequent with such cunning and ingenuity that they rarely escape. They either take them alive from the pit or first kill them with arrows.

2: Thevet--252 (1555) 1878 Tupinamba
116, 224, 825

When they have caught a deer, they never take it to their hut before cutting off the hind legs and feet because of the belief that if they did so this would prevent them and their children from overtaking their enemies when running.

2: Thevet--253
116, 252, 224

(1555) 1878

Tupinamba

They roast quarters of game without skinning. After roasting it is distributed among the families living in a single hut.

3: Thevet--Fol. 937 (1555) 1575 Tupinamba
116, 224

They observe the place where the jaguar passes and there they bend a medium sized tree to the end of which they tie a noose, if the animal touches it, it is caught by the leg or by the waist. If the jaguar can push against the tree to which the rope is tied, he may gnaw it and escape. Therefore, men hasten to come, and finding the animal caught they kill it with arrows. After the tree has been felled and the prey taken to the village, the women decorate it with all sorts of feathers [AM: as they do with a prisoner who is eaten], they put bracelets on his forelegs and supporting the animal in a sitting position, they cry over it saying: "Please do not take your revenge on our small children because you have been caught and killed by mistake; we have not deceived you, but you have deceived yourself. Our men put these snares to capture edible animals which did not expect to be stopped, but out of fear that you might be harmful, they have killed you. Therefore, do not advise those of your kind to revenge themselves on our children, alas." This done, the old men skin it and keep the skin.

3: Thevet--Fol. 937
116, 224, 825

(1555) 1575

Tupinambs

After they have taken a deer or a doe, they never take these animals into their huts unless they cut their legs and thighs, and they do not touch them before. If they acted differently, this would deprive them from the power to out run their enemies.

5: Léry--518-519 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136, 224

"Before I proceed any further, presently in the beginning of this Chapter, I thought good briefly to admonish the Reader, that no living creatures of the kinde of foure-footed beasts are found in all the Brasilian world, altogether like unto ours in shape: and that the Tovoupinambaultii use not, but very seldome, to bring them up tame at home. But, that I may generally describe the wilde beasts, which the Barbarians call Soo, I determined to beginne with them which are applyed to the use of man. It seemeth, that that is to bee set in the first place, which also is most common: they call Tapiroussou, of a reddish, and long shaggie haire, greatly resembling a Kow in bignesse and shape: yet, seeing it wanteth hornes, and hath a shorter necke, with longer and hanging eares, and more withered and slender legs, with an whole hoofe, very like unto the hoofe of an Asse, a man may rightly say, it participateth the nature of the Kow, and Asse. Notwithstanding it differeth very much from either, both because it hath a very short taile (here the Reader is by the way to be admonished, that very many beasts are bred in America, which have no taile at all) and hath much sharper teeth; nor may any danger bee therefore procured unto men by this beast, seeing it useth to repose safety rather in flight, then in strength. The Barbarians kill them, as [519] also many others, shooting them through with Arrowes, or use to catch them in an hollow trench, or with other manner of Traps and Gins ingeniously and cunningly made."

"But, that I may prosecute the intended description of wilde beasts, the second degree of bignesse seemeth to be given unto a certaine kinde of Deere, which they name Seouassou, but herein they differ from ours, both that they are much lower, and have lesser hornes, and also in this, that they have as long shagged haire, as our Country Goates. But the American Boare, which they call Taiassou, is very like in shape unto those which are bred with us, in bulke of body, eares, head, and feet, very hurtfull [521] also, through his long and sharpe teeth: yet seeing hee is more leane and slender, and terribly gnasheth and grindeth his teeth together, hee is notorious also through that deformitie. He hath an hole in the backe, by nature, as the Sea-swine have in the head, whereby he draweth in breath, and letteth it out. These three are their greatest beasts.

There is also among the Americans, a certaine red wilde beast, which they name Agouti, of the height of a weaned Pig of thirty dayes old, with a cloven foot, a very short tayle, and with the nose and eares almost of an Hare, most delightfull to the taste. There are also others of two or three kindes, which they call Tapitis, not much unlike our Hares, but somewhat of a reddish haire.

They catch great Rats also in the Woods, of the bignesse and haire of Squirrels, which come neere unto the delicate taste of Conies.

Pag, or Pague, (for after what manner they pronounce it, you can scarce, or not at all understand) is a wilde beast of the indifferent height of an Hound, with a deformed head,

the flesh comming neere unto the taste of Veale, with a very faire skinne, distinguished with white, russet, and blacke spots, so that it would be of great price with us, if they were to be gotten.

There is another also found, which they call Sarigoy, which the Barbarians eate not, by reason of the noysome stinke thereof: but slaying some of them, and taking away the fat of the kidneyes, whence that stinke proceeded, wee eate them without loathing: for, they are both tender, and also excellent flesh.

There is also that which they call Tatou: this is not very well able to runne, yet (as Hedgehogs with us) creeping through the bryars and bushes, shee is armed with very hard scales, so that shee cannot be pierced with a sword, if also you wrap the skinne together being taken off, (wherewith the Barbarians make very many Chists, which they call Caramenos) you would say they [522] were warlike Gauntlets. It is of a white flesh, and of an excellent taste."

5: Léry--526 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136, 224, 231

"Moreover, many Monkeyes are found on the Brasilian coast, little and blacke, which they call Cay, which I cease to describe, because they are very well knowne unto us. I will onely declare this one thing, that seeing they continually live in the tops of trees, bearing fruits in cods like unto our Beanes, wherewith they are nourished, and meete together there in companies, especially when the smoaking showres fall, it is a pleasant thing to heare them crying, and making a noise. But seeing at one birth they onely bring forth one young one, the Monkey, as soone as he commeth into the world is indued with that naturall industrie, that he firmely hangeth about the necke of the Syre, or the Damme: therefore if Hunters come suddenly upon them, the Syre or Dammes leaping through the boughs, he also taketh his flight together with them. For which cause, the Barbarians cannot easily catch Monkeyes of any age whatsoever: yet they cast them downe from trees wounded with Arrowes, and afterward having healed them, and made them tame a little while at home, they exchange and barter them for Merchandises. But at the first, they are so fierce, that they wound the fingers of them that handle them, with their teeth, so that being bitten, they are very often compelled through paine, to kill them with strokes."

5: Léry--526 [2] (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136, 224, 231

"There is also another kinde of Monkey among the Americans, which they call Sagouin, of the bignesse of a Squirrell, and of a red haire: but as touching the shape, in the snout, breast, necke, and almost all the other parts, being very like unto a Lion, and also hardie, it giveth place in beautie to none of the little beasts, which surely I saw there. And if it were as easily brought over the Sea as the rest, it would be of farre greater price and estimation. But seeing it is of so weake a little bodie, that it cannot indure the working of the ship; for it is of that haughtinesse of spirit, that if it be offended never so little, it would die through discontentment: yet some are here to be found."

6: Abbeville--252v (1611) 1614 Tupinamba
116, 231, 224

There are domesticated dogs which they call ianouäre rather like levrels here, but smaller, who are so well trained for hunting, principally the agouty [AM: aguti] that they smell them in their burrows and do not stop barking until they are caught.

6: Abbeville--284v-285 (1611) 1614 Tupinamba
116, 224, 421

Although they own their furniture and fields, they are not owners to the extent that if another should [285] need them he could not use them and take everything that he has need of. There is nothing that they do not share, and they never eat without giving some part of it to their neighbors. If they bring back fish, or game such as deer or does, or wild pigs, or other things, they divide them to share them with their fellow tribesmen...

6: Abbeville--306v - 307 (1611) 1614 Tupinamba
116, 224

...They are so dexterous [MC: in hunting] that they never fail to catch [307] that which they set out to get...

They employ bows and arrows and tacouïrts [MC: special kind of arrow], chiefly to get deer, hind, and monkeys. They also have dogs like small levrels to catch the agouty [MC: kind of pig]. They are ingenious in making traps and snares, and they stretch nets in the woods. They are very industrious when it comes to hunting, and trapping game and venison.

7: Evreux--13 (1611-13) 1864 Tupinamba
116, 224

Sea cows [AM: that is to say manti or "lamantins"] are caught when eating grass along the shore. The natives slip up from behind with their canoes and pierce them with two or three harpoons, the carcasses are drawn to land, divided and salted.

[AM: This type of hunting was perhaps introduced by the Frenchmen. The Tupinamba do not seem to have had harpoons and besides were not in the habit of salting meat.]

7: Evreux--108 (1611-13) 1864 Tupinamba
116, 224, 262

In order to get fat, many Indians gather and sail in a big canoe, well provided with flour, arrows and dogs. They go to the mainland where they kill as much game as they can: deer, does, wild hogs, tapirs, tatus and an infinity of birds. They stay there as long as their flour lasts getting fat and eating food to their heart's content, bringing back much barbecued meat.

7: Evreux--169 (1611-13) 1864 Tupinamba
116, 224, 252

They shoot alligators [MC: native term caimans] by aiming at the neck or the stomach, both of which are unprotected, then they finish killing them with cudgels. They skin them, cut them in pieces and barbecue them. If they are small, they boil them with their scales on and consider them better tasting when cooked in this manner. Sometimes, they are roasted in their own grease, and then nothing is lost.

7: Evreux--173 (1611-13) 1864 Tupinamba
116, 224, 857

[AM: Summary: European rats were hunted with clubs, arrows, and with the help of dogs. The dead rat was hung from a pole and used by the children as a target. European rats were never eaten.]

7: Evreux--173-174 (1611-13) 1864 Tupinamba
116, 224, 252

The native wild rats were hunted in the forest. To hunt the native rats, they dug a pit and several burrows leading to the pit. The rats were chased by a party of young men closing toward the trap , shouting and beating the bushes to frighten the animals. [174] The rats would run toward the ditch and enter the different burrows. Men jumped into the ditch and there they would club the rats, while others prevented them from escaping through the burrows which they had entered. . . .

The rats are roasted on the bucan or on embers. They open them, clean them, but do not remove the skin, so that the fat would not be lost. They spread flour on them.

7; Evreux--177 (1611-13) 1864 Tupinamba
116, 224, 252

The Indians hunt two kinds of lizards: tarouïre (large lizards), and tojou (small ones) .... They shoot them with arrows among the mangroves.... They boil them or roast them....

Land lizards are hunted by children, who roast them on the fire without any preparation.

7: Evreux--197 (1611-13) 1864 Tupinamba
116, 224, 231

Jaguars fear the fire and in this way the savages protect themselves against them... They [MC: jaguars] make war on dogs and apes, coming up to the village to seize the dogs... When they go on a hunt the Tupinamba take many dogs which are frequently caught and killed by the jaguars... Women wail over the dogs thus killed.

7: Evreux--199 (1611-13) 1864 Tupinamba
116, 224, 231

The Tupinamba capture monkeys by shooting at them with a bird arrow [AM: arrow with a blunt head]. The stunned monkeys fall to the ground and are tied up, and tamed.

8: Soares de Souza--244 (1570-87) 1851 Tupinamba
116, 224

Tapirs are killed in pits in which theyare shot with arrows.

8: Soares de Souza--245 (1570-87) 1851 Tupinamba
116, 224

The Indians set traps for jaguars. They consist of an enclosure of strong high posts with a single entrance. There they fix a heavy trunk above the ground and they fasten a puppy or some other animal as bait. When the jaguar enters the trap to catch the bait, the tree falls upon it and he begins to roar. The Indians run to the place and shoot the jaguar with arrows. They eat the flesh.

8: Soares de Souza--246 116, 224 (1570-87) 1851 Tupinamba

They capture deer in traps and they kill them with arrows.

8: Soares de Souza--253 (1570-87) 1851 Tupinamba
116, 224

Paca and aguti are captured in traps (mondeo), with snares or with dogs.

8: Soares de Souza--320 (1570-87) 1851 Tupinamba
116, 231, 224

The women are very fond of raising dogs, which their husbands take with them to hunt. The women, when traveling, carry them on their backs. They also like to raise fowls and other birds in their houses.

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--91-92 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba
116, 224

"Besides these, they live on the meat of many kinds [92] of animals which they kill either with arrows, or by the ingenuity of snares and pitfalls, which is their usual method of hunting."

20: Heriarte--16 [5] F-2 (1662) 1874 Tupinamba-
116, 224, 226

They subsist through hunting and fishing; game and fish are killed with arrows and also with small reeds which they use. They are the enemies of work.